

# GIGANTIC DEAL OF HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

**Capital Faised to Five Million Dollars.**

**DETAILS ARRANGED**

**Most of Stock Already Subscribed For and Only Small Amount For Market.**

The Honolulu Sugar Plantation has ceased to exist. It is now called the Honolulu Plantation Company. A deal has just been effected by which the plantation has changed hands and the capitalization increased from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000.

The change has been quietly made through the agency of Henry Waterhouse & Co. and others in the city, in connection with Mr. N. Ohlandt of San Francisco. This is one of the most important plantation moves that has taken place for some time and will put the plantation on a basis from which the best possible benefits will accrue, it is said.

Mr. N. Ohlandt, head of the firm of Ohlandt & Co. of San Francisco, who returned to the Coast on the last steamer, after his annual tour of the islands, was exceedingly pleased with the prosperous condition of the sugar industry here. He stated that Hawaii's development during the past two years has been remarkable, and he firmly believes that another three years will see Hawaii sending to market in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons of sugar. As to prices, he would not be at all surprised if sugar commanded \$100 per ton this coming year.

The firm of Ohlandt & Co. is largely interested in several sugar estates located on Hawaii and Oahu, including Hakalau, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Waimanalo and Honolulu Sugar Company. The property in which they are most concerned is that of the Honolulu Sugar Company, located just a short distance outside the limits of Honolulu, on the Ewa side of Hialewa mill. This plantation was started in 1888 under the management of James A. Low, and has been developed almost entirely by foreign capital. For this reason very little has been known in Honolulu financial circles about the inside affairs of this corporation.

While here, Mr. Ohlandt gave out some interesting information concerning the recent action of the directors of the Honolulu Sugar Company in San Francisco, which has resulted in the transfer of all the property owned in the name of the Honolulu Sugar Company, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. The facts of the transfer are substantially as follows:

The company was organized with a capital of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Out of this stock the company paid 1,500 shares, equivalent to \$150,000, and \$350,000 cash for the procurement of leases, which are mostly paid up for a period of fifteen years. The remaining \$150,000 had practically all been spent in the development of the company's properties, by the end of September of last year.

The original intention of the promoters was to establish a plantation which would have an annual yield of 10,000 tons, but in the acquirement of new lands it is confidently expected that this will enable the plantation to yield in the course of three years in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons annually. This enlargement of the plantation has necessitated increased facilities in the way of mills, pumps and railroads, and will require at least three-quarters of a million dollars more to carry the plantation over to its producing stage.

The problem confronting the directors was either to levy assessments or to form a new company with a capital stock sufficiently large, so that the property could be sold to such new company for a sufficient amount in stock which, when eventually distributed to the original stockholders, would give them what might be deemed to be a fair value of their present holdings. It was planned at the same time that this would leave sufficient stock in the treasury of the new company, as a working capital, which, when sold, would raise enough money to carry the plantation along until the time when it would be able to produce an income for itself.

The latter policy was pursued. It was decided after a thorough study of the value of the company's property, that the holdings and actual investments made were easily worth \$4,000,000 or more. It was determined that the new company should be formed on the basis of \$5,000,000 of capital stock, and the old corporation was given \$1,000 shares at the par value of \$50 per share, or a total of \$50,000 in stock. This left in the treasury of the new corporation 19,000 shares of stock of the total par value of \$1,900,000.

Of the 19,000 shares in the treasury there have already been placed some 11,000 shares, the purchasers being mostly San Francisco and Honolulu investors. The remaining 8,000 shares will in all probability be placed in the hands of the brokerage firm of Henry Waterhouse & Co. at the present time is negotiating for their disposal. These shares have been placed on the market at \$15 per share.

The new corporation has not yet been listed on the Honolulu Stock Exchange, but it is understood that it will be soon or later.

The Honolulu plantation began with 6,000 acres of land in the District of Ewa, most of which was suitable for cane cultivation. The estate now embraces in the neighborhood of 8,000 acres. It is said that an abundant supply of water has been developed. Two big pumping plants having an aggregate capacity of 25,000,000 gallons daily are now in operation, and another plant of 9,000,000

gallons capacity will be running very shortly. These new plants have been equipped with an automatic capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, making a total of 50,000,000 gallons of water daily at a cost of \$100,000. A system of reservoirs along the upper portion of the land provides irrigation at a very economical cost.

Manager Low now has growing for the crop of 1901 some 1,500 acres. He is now planting another 1,500 acres. His estimate is that his first crop at 10,000 tons, and the 1902 crop at 15,000 tons. Mill machinery and buildings are on the ground and workmen are now engaged in this work. This portion of the plantation will be in operation by December of this year.

During a recent meeting of the Honolulu Sugar Planters' Association, a number of the managers from the other islands made an inspection of the Honolulu plantation, and these gentlemen had no hesitation in stating that there were no better cane fields in the Hawaiian Islands than those that were to be found on Honolulu.

## TO TEACH THE YOUNG

**Two Received Diplomas Yesterday.**

**STUDENTS OF FROEBEL**

**Honolulu Free Kindergarten Training Class Graduating Exercises Are Held.**

The graduating exercises of the Honolulu Free Kindergarten Training Class, which were held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten School, were of an interesting character and introduced quite a new phase in the results of educational and normal training among the various nationalities of Honolulu.

The picturesque little hall used by the children of the kindergarten was pleasantly decorated with flags of Great Britain, United States, Portugal and Japan. Over the arched doorway and festooned upon the windows were masses of trailing male, which relieved the interior with a warmth of color. The piano was covered with flowers and wreaths.

Miss Frances Lawrence, assisted by Miss Sprague, both of the Training School, received the visitors. The training class, consisting of about a dozen young women, among whom were American, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese, was seated in two rows opposite the entrance. The appearance of so many nationalities in a class of the kind exhibited to a marked degree the diversity of the educational system of Honolulu.

These young women are undergoing a course of instruction to prepare them for taking charge of classes of young children to be educated in kindergarten methods.

The two graduates who received certificates of graduation from the hands of Mrs. C. M. Hyde were Helen Kahalehale and Alice Kong. The former is a Hawaiian and the latter a Chinese. Miss Kong was dressed in her Chinese costume, but otherwise seemed to have dropped all the general characteristics of her race. She was as active as any girl in an American boarding school. Her reading from "Timothy's Quest" by Wiggins, was a revelation to her auditors, and she gives promise of doing much good among little children.

Miss Kahalehale rendered a vocal solo in a very pleasing manner. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, who spoke upon "Ideals." He dwelt upon the visions of youth, when the heart is moved most passionately by ideals. The faculty of vision, he said, is fresh in youth, and every great movement in history has been done by youthful persons. Speaking of the events of this century, he said that it has been too, by prophets that at the end of the twentieth century that the Orientals and Africans would roll a flood of barbarism over the civilized world until there was not a vestige left of it. This is what the mind prophets have seen in the future, and the reason is in it. It is because of the national exhaustion which always follows great periods of progress in the civilized countries. He spoke long of duty and gave some advice to the young ladies about to enter the world with new responsibilities.

The following is the program as carried out:

Prayer.....Rev. J. C. Hay  
Piano Solo—La Lionneja.....  
.....C. Chaminade  
.....Cornelia B. Hyde.  
Reading—From Timothy's Quest.....  
.....Alice Kong.  
Vocal Solo—O Fair Dove! O Fond Dove!.....Gatty  
.....Helen Kahalehale.  
Address.....Rev. W. M. Kincaid  
Chorus—Go, Pretty Rose.....Marshall  
.....Training Class.  
Presentation of Certificates.....  
.....Mrs. C. M. Hyde.  
Address to the Class.....Frances Lawrence  
Benediction.....Rev. J. C. Hay

Y. M. C. A. Camp.

Arrangements for the summer camp of the Young Men's Christian Association, the details of which were fully given in yesterday's Advertiser, are about completed. The junior members will occupy the camp from July 16 to July 26, and the senior members from July 27 to August 8. After that date the married members and their families may have the use of the grounds.

The regular Y. M. C. A. tent, 18x30, will be used as a dining room and parlor. Another tent, 14x21, will be used for sleeping purposes. Cooks will be taken up.

## KAUAI MEN ARE QUIET

**Laborers There Return to Work.**

**JAPANESE PAPER BLAMED**

**Consul Miki Saito Back From Garden Isle Tells of Conditions.**

After spending several days among the Japanese laborers of different plantations on the island of Kauai, the Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, returned yesterday to Honolulu in the steamship Waiialeale.

The Japanese Consul says that peace now reigns among his countrymen on the Garden Isle. He has persuaded them to keep quiet and those who were creating so much disturbance a little while ago, have now returned to their work.

Some little trouble was met with at Lihue. At Kekaha the Consul was obliged to talk for several hours at a stretch before the laborers would listen to reason. These laborers had been out on a strike for a week or more, having had some misunderstanding with the immigration companies. Consul Saito believes that the Kauai trouble is at an end and that the Japanese laborers have had things satisfactorily explained to them.

The immigration companies have lately been receiving delegations of Japanese laborers from those plantations where the forces are on strike. These delegations state their demands and conferences are many. Twenty men came from Spreckelsville and saw the managers of the immigration companies. The majority of the delegates return home satisfied, to declare peace and go to work.

The immigration companies declare that the Hawaii Shippo is agitating strikes and the secretary of the associated immigration companies blames the Japanese newspaper for many of the delegates not resuming work, saying that it got together a meeting of the Japanese laborers who were dissatisfied to talk over their supposed wrongs.

Osawa, the secretary of the associated immigration companies further states that the various delegates are thoroughly ignorant concerning the real state of affairs when they come here and that a good number of them were laboring under delusions for which the Hawaii Shippo was responsible.

Some of them are convinced that they have been misled by the Japanese paper, yet many, says the secretary, continue to receive and read the newspaper who are not correctly informed in the matter and who believe that which they see in print.

The laborers on a Maui plantation recently called at the immigration office, demanding that their passports from Japan to Honolulu be returned to them. The passports are absolutely worthless, having been issued in Japan for the men to come to Honolulu. The passports were returned as requested.

**SEA AND SHORE.**

The transport Yonaka sailed away for Manila yesterday morning, leaving the new naval yard shortly after 5 o'clock. There were many people on the wharf to see her off and she made a pretty picture as she steamed slowly out of the harbor. Several Honolulu young men endeavored to secure transportation to the ship on the steamship. One or two had planned to stow away, desiring to go to China to see what is going on there. It is said that several of the recruits are left over in Honolulu, having missed the boat. If this is the case they will proceed to their destination on the Grant.

**COAL ON FIRE.**

A lightning process down Fort street yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock headed by a fire engine and including trucks, wagons and bicycles, was caused by a slight fire on a wharf. A number of bags of coal from the bark Big Bonanza were on fire. The bags had originally contained salt peter. The fire spread quickly among the bags and a big crowd collected as the coal commenced to take fire, threatening to burn the wharf. On the arrival of the department there was almost as much excitement as there was smoke. A single stream, however, soon drowned the smoldering coal, and in a very little while the firemen were on the homeward run. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped among the bags.

**SECURING CREWS.**

Considerable difficulty is anticipated in the near future in the matter of ship captains securing crews for their vessels in this port. Times are so good in Honolulu at present for the workingman that a great number of sailors, choosing a little variety in their lives, have decided to stay ashore a while and help along the work on the sewer system. Men who know a topical yard from a pump handle are not over plentiful on the waterfront just now, and the captains of many ships in port, expecting soon to sail, and who are short of men, are wondering how they will be supplied.

Turk and Lewis are hustling to make both ends meet. They have a new home on their hands just now and are busy with the little household duties appertaining thereto. At the same time they are endeavoring to regain their lost prestige in the shipping business. Ship Bengalore, Captain Blanchard, the first ship in the port to stand clear of the crimps and declare against them, managed to secure a full crew without the aid of the crimps and in spite of their threats to tie the vessel up. The A. G. Ropes is also getting men without the help of the shipping men, and others propose to do likewise.

**CAPTAIN MCCLURE.**

Captain McClure returned to San Francisco on the barkentine Archer yesterday afternoon. The Captain recently lost his ship off the Pacific Coast. He will go direct East, where his friends and relatives at present reside. Captain McClure came to Honolulu not long ago to settle up his affairs here.

Not long ago the New York State newspaper men gave a banquet at St. Francis Hall in Albany, and among the guests of honor were ex-Governor Theodore Roosevelt. The latter entered the hall first, wearing an evening suit and his famous brown coat, made famous by the Rough Riders. It was a combination costume at once original and picturesque. Among the last of the guests to arrive was Mr. Hill, who was conventionally attired, even to his silk hat. "Ah!" exclaimed Colonel Roosevelt, in his peculiar staccato manner, as he grasped Mr. Hill's hand, "now we have with us a real Albany swell. Governor Hill is the only man here to-night with a silk hat." "I've got a stomach hat myself," returned Mr. Hill, smiling, "but I left it at home. I've given up wearing it since I went out of the advertising business."

**Subtleties Shadows.**

Charles Heidelberg, who conducts a private detective agency in New York, has obtained a judgment for \$3,500 for shadowing jurors in the Molten case by agreement of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Heidelberg had fourteen men employed looking after the jurors from November 2, 1899, to January 1, 1900.

## DAUGHTERS HEIRESSES

**Claims of Wray Taylor's Children.**

**CROWN LANDS INVOLVED**

**Despite Their Descent From Kamehameha's Half Brother They Refuse to Sue.**

Since Hawaii became a Territory there has been more certainty than ever that many of the claims of Hawaiians to the crown lands, or the Kamehameha estates, as they are sometimes called, will be advanced. The claims of Prince Albert Kuniakia are already in legal shape for forwarding to Washington. A prominent attorney has had the latter's interests in hand for some time, and lately completed his labors as far as tracing out the prince's genealogy was concerned, and preparing a brief to show why he should be entitled to a share in the great estates.

It is learned on good authority that Wray Taylor's daughters have a more direct claim to a share of the crown lands than many contestants who have been in the field for the last four years. It was learned a few days ago that a prominent law firm of this city has been busily engaged in working up the claims of many descendants of the line of Kamehameha, and those of Mr. Taylor's children were also under consideration.

Mr. Taylor stated yesterday that he has never branched the subject of endeavoring to establish a claim to the estates for his daughters. On the contrary, he said he did not believe the matter was one which would justify him in making any contest. When it was brought to his attention that his daughters' claims were as strong as any others in the field, he put aside the suggestion at once, and decided that he would make no move to contest.

The daughters trace their genealogy direct to Kamehameha the First's half brother, Kaleimamahu. Through the chiefess Aueha back to Kamehameha I, there is not a break in the chain, and it is upon this assumption, possibly, that the lawyers see more chance for this latest claim than in some others.

As a matter of history and genealogy, their family tree is as follows: Wray Taylor's wife, the chiefess Elizabeth Keomalani Croninburg, and she was the daughter of the chiefess Aueha; Aueha was the daughter of Namahana (w) and Kahukui (w); Namahana was the daughter of Kaiulani (w) the daughter of Kaleimamahu, half-brother of Kamehameha I, and Prince Kealimikai. This half-brother of the conqueror was the son of Aueha by his wife, Kamakaeheukuli. Keoma had three wives: Kekulapuna, mother of Kamehameha I, and Prince Kealimikai; Kamakaeheukuli, mother of Kaleimamahu; Kaiola, mother of Kekulapuna-Lihua.

The chiefess Aueha, grandmother of the Taylor children, died last year, and as an acknowledgment of her high position she was buried just outside the vault in which reposes the body of the late King Lunalilo, in the premises of the Kawaiahae Church. Lunalilo was Aueha's second cousin, his mother being the daughter of Kamehameha I's half-brother, Kaleimamahu, by Kahalehale (w). This made Peleu (w), Aueha's grandmother, and Kekulapuna, Lunalilo's mother, half-sisters, both being the children of Kaleimamahu (k), the half-brother of the conqueror.

Later on Kamehameha I took Kahalehale, his half-brother's wife, to himself. She was a sister of his sacred Queen, Kaahumanu. Kahalehale had one daughter—Kinah, the mother of Kamehameha IV, and V., and Princess Kamamaila.

By this reasoning Wray Taylor's children and Mrs. Miriam Peleu-Amalu are heirs to the crown lands on account of the close relationship existing with Kamehameha. Mrs. Miriam Peleu-Amalu is also a granddaughter of the chiefess Aueha, her father being Keomokou Croninburg, son of Aueha and brother of the late Mrs. Wray Taylor.

**Condemnation of Coffees.**

Stipulations were filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in the matter of the condemned smuggling of which J. C. Conner was tried last November. The matter was submitted to Judge Stanley for adjudication. The two lots of coffee consisted of 3000 pounds and 1040 pounds respectively.

## WHEN TARO WAS TABU

**Long Years Ago It Was Not Eaten.**

**POISONOUS SAID PEOPLE**

**Story of the Rise of Poi Vegetable Told by a Native Youth.**

In ancient times of Hawaii, the people considered the taro poisonous, and they did not dare to cook or eat it. As the taro was never puled, it grew abundantly. After many years a stranger came and lived among the Hawaiians. He noticed this plant growing, very beautiful, as always is the case of the taro. He pulled some and cooked it. When the people saw him doing this they warned him, but he heeded them not, because they thought taro was a poisonous plant. The stranger took the taro, cooked some, but the rest of the people were very much terrified, so they watched him closely to see what would be the penalty of this disobedient man; but after all, as the taro was cooked, the stranger tasted it first, then began to eat the whole of it, no death came to him, as the people had expected.

After the people saw that the man was not killed, they themselves came and tried the taro; it tasted fine. At the same time large feasts were held in honor of the first one who found out that taro was a living food. Soon their superstitious belief disappeared. After the feast, heralds were sent to the other parts of the island to notify that taro was a food. The people began to save the hulis which grew near their houses.

When the king heard that taro was a food he sent messengers around the island to forbid the common people to plant taro for their own, but for the royal families. So the common people were not allowed to share in the use of a valuable food.

Tradition tells us of a man named Kamapua, who was a demi-god. He had the power of assuming the form of a gigantic hog. Once he made a tour around the island and married a wife, he took his wife and lived near the king's house. This king was a powerful man, having many acres of both the dry-land taro and the water or poi taro. After living there a famine came upon that part of the island, Kamapua was a bad fix for food. One night, as dark as could be, he rose and changed himself into the form of a gigantic hog, secretly went out and began to dig here and there with his nose. He then dug into the form of a man and hid the king's taro patch, pulled up many acres and carried the taro and hulis into his field and there he planted them. When his work was done he went to bed. At daybreak when the people awoke they saw taro growing in Kamapua's land; they wondered what it came from, and they came to see Kamapua, but he was in bed. When they told him all about it he seemed so surprised, and pretended that he did not know anything about it, and he went out, pulled the taro and shared it with his friends and neighbors.

As time went on the king's workmen were surprised to see that the taro in his fields disappeared. The king finally went and told the king. The king wished to find the robber, so he set watch in all the fields. Night after night, month after month they watched, but they did not find out the thief.

As time went on Kamapua did not keep at this. He waited till he saw the crops were ripe and then he went out and dug up some more taro, so he could plant what he stole from somebody else's field. One day night while he was working he was caught by the king's watchmen. They were going to pull a big taro, when suddenly he felt someone holding him. When he turned around he was in the hands of a tall man but after a hard struggle Kamapua escaped, because he was a good wrestler in every way. Before he disappeared the watchman discovered who he was and went immediately and told the king. Early in the morning the king sent some men to bring Kamapua to him. When they reached his house he was working as hard as he could, pretending that nothing had happened in the night. They tried to arrest him, but he was too powerful and he escaped and they had to give up.

Thus it was that Kamapua gave the common people taro in order to share with the royal families the use of this valuable food.

Taro is cultivated in three different ways. In the form of a man and the poi taro, and another called the Kipi taro. In planting the water taro it is necessary to plant the best hulis only, for all kinds of hulis will grow on dry land, but with the water taro only the hulis that will not decay in the water will produce good taro.

The Kipi taro is planted much in the same way as the dry-land taro, except that a ditch of water runs around the taro patch. In planting taro I have seen people open the stalk a little wide. They say it will then bear a large crop.

When a person is skillful in the production of taro, he is spoken of as the "Lima hua," or the "Fruitful hand." In olden times the various tools for planting taro were the o-o made of ohia, coconut, opiko hala, koa, guava, sharpened at the end and fashioned so you can hold it easily. These the ancient Hawaiians used when they had no iron. But now we use a shovel, pickaxe, o-o, iron bar and hoe.

There were over one hundred different varieties of taro in ancient times. The taros most commonly used in olden times were the Lehu, Mahi-e-e, Ua-u, Wehiwa, Mana-ua-ua and Ahi-ua.

**GEORGE KAUI.**

Kamehameha Manual School.

Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement on Molokai left yesterday to resume his duties here. He was accompanied by the Bishop of Honolulu, who will dedicate a new chapel there. Mr. Reynolds will make arrangements while on Molokai for the visit of the Board of Health there in July.

## PAIN CASE RECALLED.

**Street Car Manager Appears in Circuit Court.**

Before Judge Stanley yesterday the old case against W. H. Pain, manager of the Hawaiian Tramways Company came up and was argued on appeal from the court of Police Judge Wilcox.

The case aroused much attention some months ago as it was the outcome of strife between the Hawaiian Tramways Company and the Union Transit people over right of way on King street between Fort and the Executive building. On January 13th Pain ordered some Chinese laborers to lay a double track in front of the Gutick premises, against the orders of the Government. He was arrested by Marshal Brown and in the Police Court was fined \$5 and costs.

The case was appealed to the Circuit Court and yesterday came to a hearing and was argued principally upon the legal phase of the case.

## A QUESTION OF MILITIA

**Legislature Has Full Say on It.**

**IGNORED BY THE BILL**

**National Guard System May or May Not be Established in Hawaii.**

Much interest has been expressed by Hawaiians in the future of the National Guard. Some have the idea that the National Guard is no more owing to the Territorialization of this country. The facts are that there will be little change in the status of the present militia or in their numbers unless the legislature makes it. It is probable that Hilo will be given a company and it is barely possible that one of the other islands may be honored in this way.

At present there is but one regiment of the Hawaiian National Guard. When Hawaii was annexed this regiment took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as also that of the Republic. Governor Dole said a day ago that the members of the First Regiment would receive commissions from him as Governor of the Territory and that would be practically the only change necessary.

He said that he had looked into the desirability of a company being formed at Hilo and that if the proper material offered he would willingly permit it.

Of course, as Governor of the Territory, Mr. Dole is entitled to a long staff of Colonels and also an Adjutant-General. The Adjutant-General in the Territories of the mainland, as in the full-fledged states is an important individual. Under the Governor he controls the militia and his duties are arduous. The position is generally sought for diligently by men of a military turn and its occupants find it no sinecure.

The Governor may not commission an Adjutant-General. He does not have to do so unless the legislature constitutes the office. There is no mention in the Territorial Bill of an Adjutant-General, nor in fact of the militia at all, except the bare statement that the Governor shall be the head of the militia. This matter is left entirely to the legislature. The legislature may, if it sees fit, establish a militia system for as many regiments with officers as it wishes. It may create more regiments or may put out of existence the present one. The entire power is in its hands.

The United States makes an annual appropriation for the support of the militia of States and Territories and Hawaii will have this to assist in the support of a National Guard should the present one be continued or enlarged. What the amount is does not appear in the statistical almanacs.

Little has been done by the National Guard in establishing a battery battalion pure and simple. The present regiment belongs to the artillery service, and all the accoutrements and paraphernalia of the officers and men indicate that branch. They are, however, serving as infantry using the Springfield rifle on all occasions. Seldom is a gun of the good collection of artillery brought out for parades or for drill purposes.

The Government is in possession of a fine battery of light artillery which Kalaupapa came into possession of during his incumbency of the throne. These guns together with several gatling guns stored away in sheds in the Executive grounds. There is every thing essential to the needs of an artillery battalion whenever it can be organized. This is a popular branch of national guard service in most of the States, but few of them have accomplished results which have brought them into prominence except the Utah Light Artillery which gained such distinction in the Philippines. Artillery was not thought of in Utah until about five years ago, and even after the guns were procured from the War Department little interest was taken. The fact, however, that there was a battalion of artillery in Utah when the Spanish war broke out was sufficient cause for it to be sent to the Philippines, although two regiments of infantry were in existence but ignored.